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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The ammonium sulphate plant of Asahi Chemical was not located on the Yalu River. Nippon Chisso Hiryō K.K. (Asahi's parent company) operated ammonium sulphate plants at Hungnam ($39^{\circ}51'N$ - $127^{\circ}37'E$) and Pon'gung ($39^{\circ}52'N$ - $127^{\circ}34'E$). The capacity of the plants was 500,000 metric tons per year. Actual production in 1941 was 445,500 metric tons.
2. Synthetic ammonia was used in the production of ammonium sulphate. Ammonia was also used to produce 14,700 metric tons of nitric acid per year, 160,000 metric tons of ammonium sulphate-diammonium phosphate ($P_2O_{5}15.6\%$; $N_217.5\%$) and 14,000 metric tons of ammonium phosphate.
3. Synthetic ammonia was produced at Hungnam and Pon'gung. The former plant had a capacity of 150,000 metric tons per year and the latter 64,000 metric tons per year.
4. Synthetic ammonia was also produced by the Manchurian Chemical Industry Company at Kan-ching-tzu ($38^{\circ}58'N$ - $121^{\circ}38'E$) in Manchuria but I do not know its capacity. A synthetic ammonia plant was under construction at Taigen (sic) North China for the Kahoku Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company, a branch company of the former Noguchi concern. [REDACTED] not clear as to the date the plant was under construction.
5. Nitric acid was produced at the Hungnam plant of Nippon Chisso Explosives Company, North Korea. The capacity was 30,625 tons per year of dilute acid and 14,700 tons per year of concentrated acid.
6. The Manchurian Chemical Industry Co at Kan-ching-tzu, Manchuria, also produced nitric acid, but I do not know its capacity.
7. In North Korea, caustic soda and chlorine were produced at the Pon'gung plant of Nippon Chisso Hiryō K.K. This plant produced 13,739 tons of sodium hydroxide, 1955 tons of chlorine and 5583 tons of sodium carbonate in 1941. The plant capacity was 15,000 tons, 2680 tons, and 10,000 tons respectively.

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-2-

8. In Manchuria, the following firms produced caustic soda, but I do not know their capacities.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Process</u>
Kan-ching-tzu	Manchurian Soda Company	Solvay
Shen-yang (41°48'N - 123°27'E)	Yamato Dyestuff Company	Electrolysis
Kaigen (sic)	Manchurian Soda Company	Electrolysis
Shen-yang	Hoten Soda Company	Electrolysis

9. The following firms in North China produced caustic soda, capacities unknown:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Process</u>
T'ang-ku (39°01'N - 117°39'E)	Yunli Chemical Industry Co.	Solvay
"	Oriental Chemical Industry Co.	Electrolysis
"	Kahoku (North China) Salt Industry Company	Electrolysis
Taigen	Seihoku Jitsugyo (West North China Industry Co) K K	Electrolysis
Ch'ing Tao (36°04'N - 120°19'E)	Santo Salt Industry Company	Electrolysis

10. In North Korea, the following firms produced calcium carbide:

	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Actual Production</u>
Pon'gung plant of Nippon Chisso	93,600 tons/year	76,000 tons/yr
Hiryo K K		
Sosura-dong (42°16'N - 130°36'E) plant of Nippon Chisso Hiryo K K	60,000 "	unknown
Sanchoku Development Co	25,000 "	18,000 tons/yr
Mitsubishi Chemical Co	20,000 "	15,000 tons/yr
Denki Yakin (Electrical Metallurgy Co)	16,000 "	10,800 "

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11. [REDACTED] one producer of calcium carbide in Manchuria. The Manshu Denki (Manchurian Electric) Co. The capacity of the plant was 6,000 tons per year, but I do not know the actual production. I do not know of any calcium carbide plants in North China, and it is possible there are none.

12. The synthetic fuel plants in North Korea are: Pon'gung plant of Nippon Chisso Hiryo K K, which had a capacity of 30,000 tons per year of iso-octane, but actually produced only 28,000 tons, and the Aojil-dong (42°31'N - 130°23'E) plant of the same firm. The latter plant produced 22,000 tons of methanol per year. Its capacity was 30,000 tons of methanol and 50,000 tons of synthetic gasoline. However, it succeeded only in the step of primary hydrogenation in the production of synthetic gasoline. The Eian (sic) plant of Nippon Chisso Hiryo K K produced 1300 tons of methanol per year and had a capacity of 2,000 tons per year.

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-3-

13. In Manchuria, three plants produced synthetic fuels. I do not know their capacities but, at best, their production was very minor. They are: (1) The Fu-shun ($41^{\circ}52'N$ - $123^{\circ}53'E$) plant of the Manshu Yuka (Manchurian Oil Industry Company) K K, which utilized the hydrogenation of coal; (2) Manchu Gosei Nenryo (Manchurian Synthetic Fuel) K K, which utilized the Fischer process, and (3) Chai-lin (Kirin) ($43^{\circ}51'N$ - $126^{\circ}33'E$) plant of Jinzo Sekiyu (Synthetic Oil) K K, which utilized the hydrogenation of coal.
14. I am not aware of any synthetic fuel plants in North China. Therefore, possibly there are none.

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